TO THE SEINE ELECTORS.

A SPEECH BY GENERAL BOULANGER. THE DOUGHTY GENERAL REPUDIATES THE CHARGE THAT HE ASPIRES TO THE

DICTATORSHIP. Paris, Jan. 3.-General Boulanger, in an address to the electors of the Department of the Seine, reputated the assertion that he aims at a Dictatorship, and protested his fidelity to the Republic. He averred that France is tired of being made the victim of base competitions, and only a

demands right and justice.

utmost to make me ineligible were beside them- sales are the harvesting of seed sown long before, sword caused them anxiety and they deprived me of it. But now they are more anxious than they were when I were the sword. Really it is not although nineteen roads with alread 1000 miles. selves at the idea of seeing me elected. peated judgments testify to the disgust which their have thus been closed out for the creditors during incapacity, base intrigues and funciful discussions the year, these figures are much less than those of

themselves, they charge me with the most im- Compared with the next three years, the improve was overthrown under the pretext that I was the personification of war. Now I am opposed as the personification of a Dictatorship. If I could ever have entertained the idea of playing Dictator it would have been when, as Minister of War, I had the whole army in may own hands. There has been nothing in my conduct to justify any. There is nothing dictatorial in a programme | the country, and their failures resulted chiefly from that demands constitutional revision by the most lack of business." democratic system-by a constitutional assembly.

"The Republican leaders had confidence in my ing are Republicanism when they opened to me the doors of the cabinet. I challenge the Republicans to cite a single act or profession in which I have not to day, representing in securities almost \$2.545,000,000 plainly supported the Republic. But I desire, as France desires, something besides a combination of ambitions and greed. France thirsts for justice, creditors and sold at auction does not indicate that for equity, for disinterestedness."

A SERGEANT WITH NEWS FROM KHARTOUM.

THE MAHDI HAD NOT CAPTURED EMIN PACHA
UP TO NOVEMBER 23.
Suskim, Jan. 3.—A sergeant who belonged to the
eld Egyptian army has arrived at Suskim from Khartoum. He states that he left the latter place on November 23, and that at that time Emin Pacha had not been captured by the Mahdi's forces, but had repeatedly defeated the dervishes in the Eahr-el-Ghasal province. Officers at Suakim who are personally acquainted with the sergeant know that he is trustworthy, and believe that his information con-cerning Emin Pacha is true.

The man reported by the fugitive Greek to be captured by the Mahdists is probably the traveller

Berlin, Jan. 3.-The managing committee of the Emin Pacha expedition has received information that Lieutenant Wissman, who it was expected would lead the expedition for the ralief of Emin Pacha, has been appointed for special service in connection with the Foreign Office. The committee has expressed its regret at losing the services of Lieutenaut Wissman, but has decided to dispatch the expedition at the earliest possible moment. The expedition will be under the command of Dr. Carl Peters, the president of the committee.

EARTHOUAKE SHOCKS IN NICARAGUA. EIGHT PERSONS KILLED, MANY INJURED AND

MUCH DANAGE BOWN TO BUILDINGS. San Juan del Sur, Mearagus, Jan. 3, via Galveston.-San Jose de Cosia Rica was the scene on the night of December 29 and the morning of December 30 of a series of earthquake shocks of great severity. The shocks are believed to have originated in the velcano of Poaz, six leagues distant from the town. At Alaguela eight persons were killed and many were injured. The churches and principal buildings in the The inhabitants is. No further

CHEERS FOR THE KING IN THE SKUPTSCHINA traced the constitutional life of Servia. He declared that she was the foremost State to loyally fulfil the duties assumed under the Berlin treaty. During the last ten years the Government had applied the distance is practically as great as between New-York and Philadelphia. Last spring and summer the engineers of the Morris and Essox were hard at work surveying a line between here and Morristown. A company was reserved. converting the former patriarchal Servia into a mod-ern civilized State. The new constitution, the King

constitutional life.

The speech was greeted with cheers.

The King has granted a general annesty. The city was decorated with flags to-day and was illuminated to-night.

PANIC AMONG LIVERPOOL SPECULATORS Electric Sugar Refining Company, owing to the receipt of a cable dispatch announcing that a damaging dis-covery had been made in the process adopted by the company. The price of shares dropped from 82 to 15.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY. Berlin, Jan. 3.—Great anxiety is felt regarding Prince Bismarck's health. The Chanceller has received 5,000 telegrams expressing sympathy. He has been ordered to remain in strict repose and not to go to Berlin. Count Herbert Elsmarck remains at Priedrichsruhe.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The only foreigners awarded Legion of Honor decorations on January 1 are Mossrs. Scribner of the Agricultural Department at Washington Munson, a vine-grower of Texas, and Joeger, of Mis-

COLLAPSE OF A MAIZE RING London, Jan. 3.—"The Chronicle's" Vienna cor-respondent says: "The Hungarian maize ring syndi-cate has collapsed, having lost three million florins.

Maize can be bought for half what the syndicate MAYORAL CREETINGS BY PHONOGRAPH. London, Jan. 3.—The Lord Mayor of London and

the Mayor of New-York have exchanged greetings by ANTI-BRIBERY PUNISHMENT IN CANADA. here in the La Prairie contested election case unseating the sitting member, Goyette. An interesting part of the decision, however, was that portion fining James McShane, late Minister of Public Works

for the Province of Quebec, \$400 for bribing two voters. This disqualifies McShane from sitting in the Provincial Parliament for seven years. Dublin, Jan. 3.—In the County Court to-day Judge Kelly confirmed all the sentences imposed upon the persons evicted from the Vandeleur estates who previously had been found guilty of resisting the sheriff and attacking the police. Judge Kelly de-nounced the Government for its laxity and moderation in desiring with rebellion, and said the prisoners tach desorved to be imprisoned for five years.

Bismarck, Dak., Jan. 8 (Special).-Members of the Legislature are beginning to gather. The session will begin next Tuesday, and a great conflict among politicians is in progress as to whether or not the a recess of several months before transacting busi-ness. The Republicans are endeavoring to secure the consent of a majority of the Legislature to this scheme, in the hope that President Haerison will appoint a Republican Governor before the Legislature reassembles, so that Republicans will be appointed to the offices. The friends of Governor Church deny the right of the Legislature to postpone its session, asserting that the people elected their representatives to meet on the second Tuesday of Jannary, and that the session ends sixty days from that time. There is every indication of the passage of a law compelling the Northern Pacific to pay taxes on its immense land grant, which thus far has been exempt.

. RAILWAY RECEIVERSHIPS. TOO MANY LINES THROUGHOUT THE

COUNTRY ARE IN TROUBLE.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR BY "THE RAILWAY AGE"-PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY HANDLED BY THE COURTS.

Chicago, Jan. 3 .- "The Railway Age," in its issue of to-morrow, will say: not a favorable one for the railways generally in respect to earnings or maintenance of rates, it much less discouraging showing than many of its predecessors in the number of roads sold under fore General Boulanger, in his address, spoke as closure, and also in the mileage and capital involved in such sales. This fact, however, does not prove Those members of Parliament who did their that the roads are now prospering, because foreclosure My sometimes several years."

fear, but universal suffrage, whose re- of lines and nearly \$65,000,000 of bonds and stock "In order to avoid being compelled to accuse the exception of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884. probable Dictatorial projects. When a Minister ment is remarkably great, indicating that the roads whose insolvency occurred in late years have mostly nineteen companies in the list are among the really the Florida Railway and Navigation, with 533 miles Houston and Texas Central, with 522 miles and repre such a suspicion. I accepted the sympathies of senting nearly \$25,600,000. Most of the other roads all without dreaming of stealing popularity from are small and scattered through various portions of

The essential features of another tabular showsummarized as follows: "The fact Republicanism when they opened to me the doors that in the last thirteen years 423 railway -over 30 per cent of the present railway capitalratiways in this country are a profitable form of road has been sold twice or even three times, but this indicates still more strongly the precarious natur a better indication of the present condition of the raflway system than do the foreclosure sales, and in this respect the evidence of 1888 is not encouraging We find that during the year twenty-two companie

We find that during the year twenty-two companies, with 3,270 pules of lines and nearly \$187,000,000 of securities have become insolvent and passed from the control of their owners into that of the courts.

"Compared with either 1887 or 1886 these figures indicate a large increase in respect to number of roads, mileage and capital. But on the other hand the totals are very much smaller than for the years 1885 and 1884, the latter being memorable from the fact that the thirty-seven roads for which receivers were appointed represented over 11,000 miles of line and nearly \$715,000,000. The most important fallers of the year are those of the Missouri, Karsas and Texas, 1,611 miles, and \$83,000,000; Minneapolis and \$1,001,500,000, and Cincinnati, Washington and Baltmore, with 281 miles, and \$41,240,000 of securities, the last-named company confessing its failure at the last-named company confessing its failure at the last-named company confessing its failure at the last of the year.

"At the present time the outlook for 1880, in respect to railway insolvency, is not altogether cheerful. The heavy losses of 1887 have seriously affected the financial standing of many companies, and unless rate wars are prevented and legislation and public sentiment become less unjust toward railway insolvency.

rate were are prevented and legislation and public sentiment become less united toward rail car hier ests, there is reason to fear that the fist of receiver

RAPID TRANSIT TO NEW-YORK DEMANDED. TWO PLANS DISCUSSED IN MENDHAM, N. J .-A SURVEY THAT CAME TO NOTHING.

Mendham, N. J., Jan. 3.-The mild winter assists the railway excitement in this part of New-Jersey. Western Railroad, as president, and a map of the location filed at Trenton. Here the matter seems to rest, and as the people were kept stirred up for a year or more in obtaining quicker route than that afforded by the Morris and Essex. Though the tactics of the Morris and Essex

little while, it cannot be delayed long. way, and either one of them would satisfy this neigh-borhood and would bring Morristown nearly half an hour nearer New-York. One of these projects is to extend the line built by Congressman Pidcock from pack, Mendham, Morristown, Whippany and Caldwell to a point on the Greenwood Lake Railroad near Mont-Whippany. Yesterday there was a conference be-tween a Whippany committee and one from Mendham, and the latter assured the Whippany gentlemen that they would have the hearty co-operation and sub-stantial assistance of the people of Mendham. This project contemplates a line from Montelair through Caldwell, Whippany. Morristown and Mendham to Chester, where a connection would be made with the system of the Jersey Central. Poth of these projects are practicable, and either one, if carried out, would give relief to Mendham and Morristown.

REPORTS OF WESTERN RATE-CUTTING.

A Chicago dispatch published in this city yester, day asserted that the Missouri Pacific Railway had cut the passenger rate between Kansas City and Pacific had openly reduced its rate from Kansas City to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, from \$18.25 to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, from \$18.25 to E15, to meet the cut. Other dispatches from Chicago stated that at the Rock Island office it was claimed that the Missouri Pacific on Tuesday had sold a Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, from \$18.25 to \$15, to meet the cut. Other dispatches from Chicago stated that at the Rock Island office it was claimed that the Missouri Pacific on Tuesday had sold a telegraph form Farago City, to Pueblo for \$25. ticket from Kansas City to Pueblo for \$15, and that the Rock Island had dropped its figures immediately. These statements had an unhappy effect on Wall Street, because the recent agreement for a general

cut in Pueblo rates. I do not believe there is any truth in the report." Subsequent dispatches from and Quincy had no knowledge of a reduction in pas-senger rates, and the official announcement that the

fore the offices in Main-st., containing the notice of the reduced rate.

THE COMMISSION SYSTEM CONDEMNED. VIEWS OF JUDGE COOLEY-A CENERAL CLASSI-

FIGATION LOOKED FOR-AGAINST POOLS. Pittsburg, Jan. 3 (Special).-Judge Cooley, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, passed through the city this morning, from Toledo to Washington. While at Toledo Judge Cooley had a conference with

a number of the leading railroad managers in regard to paying of commissions on tickets.

"This commission business," he said, "is one of the greatest problems that the Commission has to con-At present the selling of tickets is practically in the hands of scalpers. The scalpers are doing a great business and we want to stop it. no commission whatever paid on tickets. It is a had policy for roads to be parties to it. sions are paid, there is no limit to what they may be. Rival roads will keep cutting and cutting under each other in an effort to gatu increased business. The paying of commissions should be prohibited by law. The tickets should be effered sale at the ticket offices of the different roads

law to have one general classification from ocean to ocean, Judge Cooley said: "The roads are moving with considerable rapidity in regard to classificat They see that it is for the interest of all that the same system of classification should be enforced on the different lines. So long as they show a disposition to try to agree upon classifications, Congress is not likely to make it compulsory, but eventually may do so. It is an important measure of m, but I think that it should be appro

reform, but I think that it should be approached gradually and that mischlef would result if there were sudden legislation in regard to it."

About the proposed amendment to permit pooling by the trunk lines, Judge Cooley said: "I do not think that pooling proper should be permitted. Pooling, from its very nature, so long as railroads are independent, is only a device and a somewhat imperfect one to keep peace. As regards trusts, I think that they should not be permitted except under strong legal restraint."

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS. SENATOR STANFORD THINKS THE SYSTEM OF THE NEW WORLD THE BEST.

hington, Jan. 3 .- Senator Stanford, who has reently returned from Europe, having noticed a published statement that two engineers of the swedish railway system, after an inspection of the Western railways of the United States, would report unfavorably to their Government upon the construction of

"In this department of the business affairs of life, others, the Americans are utilitarian before anything else. As a matter of fact, however, our tracks are as good as those of European railways, our engines are heavier and better and the other rolling stock superior. We do not, it is true, spend as much money in beautifying that part of the right of way not occupied by the track, as is the case in Europe; but for the dispatch of business and the comfort of passengers our station buildings are more convenient than theirs. In the old countries money and labor are cheap and abundant, and in this country, especially in the West, both are scarce and high. Judged by the amount of work done, American railways are really better than those across the sea."

"Is there any other matter in which you can claim superiority for American railways?"

"Yes; in the accommodations provided for passengers."

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Philadelphia, Jan. 3 (Special).—The office of com-mercial agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in this city, which has been filled by Captain John Weeks. has been abolished. In railroad circles here this ac-tion is regarded as only the first sign that the management will return to the Garrett ideas,
The hearing in the Pennsylvania Kailroad's suit.
against the South Pennsylvania stockholders has been

postponed until January 19. The annual statement of earnings of the Reading The annual statement of earnings of the Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies will be published in a few days. It will show not earnings for the fiscal year of about \$10,000,000. The November statement will show a decrease of between three and four hundred thousand dollars. The question of paying interest on the junior bonds will probably come before the board in a few days. It is now believed that full interest will be paid on the 2ds, and a portion of the interest on the 3ds.

Columns Chie Iron 3 Constant Railroad County

the movement, he urged that an effort be made to secure uniformity in the reports of State Railroad Commissioners. The estimated earnings of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Bairoad for the last year are \$2,978,555, against \$2,764,282 in 1887, an increase

In the territory of the Western States Passenger Associa-tion west, northwest and southwest of Chicago met to-day and unanimously agreed to form an association for the maintenance of passenger rates in the territory and for the

laying the track of the latter road into this city along the river road. There was no way for the Springfield road to get in the city except by moving some of the switching tracks of the Chicago and Alton. The Chicago and Alton kept a train of freight cars on the track as a blockade. The City Council last night revoked all privileges hereto fore granted the Chicago and Alton on the levee. The

Chicago, Jan. 3,-Mr. Rice is having a hard time of it in the West with his prime donne. Fay Templein France. To-day Miss Frankie Kemble, who came from New-York a week or so ago to assume Miles Templeton's roles in Rice's Corsair and Evangelian Companies, was compelled to resign her position in consequence of losing her singing voice. She expects to rejoin the company in Baltimore three weeks from now.

DISMISSING THE SUIT OF EX-MAYOR PRINCE.

Boston, Jan. 3.—The full bench of the Supreme
Court has dismissed the bill brought by F. O. Prince and others to restrain the treasurer of the city from paying the salaries of the Police Commissioners appointed by the Governor under the statute of 1885, on the ground that the proper method of procedure to test the constitutionality of the act would have been by quo warranto.

pointed a board, consisting of commodores steard and schler, Chief Constructor Wilson, and Engineer Mel-ville, to examine and report upon the merits of the plans for a submerged cruiser submitted to the Depart-ment several months ago by Representative Thomas.

Chicago, Jan. 3.-Judge Blodgett to-day sentenced Oberkampf and Mack, the two men who have been on trial here for stealing letters from the street letter

THE FAULTY PRISON LAW. REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT LATEROP.

EVIL EFFECTS OF THE PRESENT IDLENESS IN

THE STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS SHOWN. Albany, Jan. 3.-The report of the Superintenden of State Prisons. Austin Lathrop, for the year ending September 30, 1888, has been made public. Lathrop announces that "the prisons have distinctly and positively receded in condition and in their tenwere incident to the change of the labor system in the pricons and the establishment of new industries. count of the same industries formerly pursued. But me far advanced, the system of public ac practical operation, and any other change was not fair trial. But this anticipation was soon removed. officials of the accomplishment of better results was soon dispelled. The prime factor on which the solution of the problem of successful operations in the prisons then depended, so far as the public account ystem was concerned, was the sufficient appropriation only system then permitted by statute, in an effective way. This was withheld, and the effect has been in every sense discouraging and detrimental, in spite of the greatest diligence and most assiduous energy of the officers who have conducted the prisons." The report goes on to give the causes of the change found in the legislation

of isss. The million-dollar prison appropriation bill. introduced early in the session, was advanced to 8254,000 and passed. In a month this was exhausted and a further appeal was made which procure \$506,000 for the prisons. The year opened with new in-dustries which promised well to the health and discipline of the inmates, and to the self-support of the priso The last half of the year began without money to continue the industries and the prospect of increasing idleness. Through uncertainty as to the future the managers could not take advantage of opportunities business principles. On July 1 the Superintende looked forward to six months or more of idleness, and to all the attendant evils. The extraordinary session Superintendent Lathrop's request. The passage of the Yates bill overthrew the public account system as introduced idleness instead of industry, withdrew the cells. The change in the law wrought a great decline

cells. The change in the law wrought a great decline in the material and moral conditions which have existed in the State prisons. The first is shown in the deficit, the second in the reports of the warden and other officers. The whole number of convicts is larger by 522 or 18 1-2 per cent than the minimum number during the last six years. The deficit is more than twice as large as in any other year since the reform prison system was established.

The figures given show that in 1888 the cost of care and maintenance was \$404,509.94 and the deficit \$153,924.40. Andurn had a deficiency of \$45,757.84; (Cinton, \$114,516.74, and Sing Sing a surplus of \$6,350.99. At Andurn the total carnings were \$77,192.72; the expenditures for care and maintenance, \$132,447.59. At Clinton the miscellaneous carnings were \$6,789.55; clothing indrestry deficiency, \$11,928.84; care and maintenance, \$162,364.22. At Sing Sing the total carnings were \$199,044.02; the cost of care and maintenance, \$160,363.93.

The report also says that the unfortunate men are deteriorating in mind, body and moral stamina. The disciplinary and reformatory influences in the prisons are diminished. The report sums up the "condition we confront" as follows:

1. By halting legislation in the first half of 1888, the

1. By halting legislation in the first half of 1888, the

industries of the prisons were twice suspended, materially crippled, and the income from them was lessened. ere 2,550 men in the State prisons, capable of working

are 2,550 men in the State prisons, capable of working and who want to work, who are now idle.

3. These was a deficit in the prison accounts of almost \$154,000 last year. During three-fourths of the year the industries of Sing Sing prison were in fairly active operaion. In Clinton and Auburn prisons active indus were carried on during a part of the year. While Sing shows a surplus of \$6,350 09 for the year, the deficit therein for the last two months, under the new law, was

employment in the manufactures specified in the law. The charitable institutions already make 60 per cent of what they need. Not more than 150 men would be furnished with work making the other

40 per cent.

"The present law cannot but be regarded," says the Superintendent, "is temporary, as it seems wholly insufficient to meet the needs of the State."

The enlargement of Sing Sing prison is again recommended and that the libraries at Clinton and Auburn be replenished.

The Superintenders objects to the provisions of the Electrical Execution law for carrying out executions within prison walls. On this point he says:

He supposed, he added, that the superintendent did not like the prospect of being State

ments had been tried that the practicability, quick-

FORMAL APPLICATION MADE TO THE GOVER-

Appeals formally applied to Governor Hill to-day for him to transfer seven Judges of the Supreme Court to Athany to form a second Court of Appeals. The business of the court is three Fears in arrears and it is positively necessary to have two benches of Judges at work for a year or so if the court is to catch up with its cases. The Judges met at 10 o'clock to day

Article VI of the Constitution of the State of New-York, it is certified that there is such an accumulation of masses on the calendar of this court that the public

acting clerk. Then the time was given over to con-sultation. Chief Judge Ruger had a long talk with Governor Hill subsequently, presumatly on the selec-tion of Justices of the Supreme Court for members of the new court. Givernor Hill stated subsequently to The Tribune correspondent that he should announce the names of the members of the new court upon January 17.

When the Committee of Nine called at the general offices of the Burlington this morning, Vice-President and asked that the conference be delayed until consented to this, and at the hour named he and his associates returned and were received by the

HOPING TO SETTLE THE "Q" STRIKE.

MAKE PROGRESS.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—This evening for the first time the Burlington strike was admitted by both parties to the controversy to be practically settled. The conference to-day between the officers of the road and

the Committee of Nine resulted in an amicable agree

fidently expected that a complete understanding will be reached to-morrow merning. The only hitch in

the arrangements for ending the strike was on one

of the minor demands of the committee, which the

officials did not feel justified in granting without first

consulting with President Perkins and the directors of the company in Boston. They requested time,

be received to accept any proposition of the committee

that is fair and reasonable.

erefore, to exchange telegrams with the Boston

ment on nearly all points at issue, and it is

officers of the road in the directors' room. The com-mittee of engineers is composed of A. R. Cavener. chairman, an employe of the Southern Pacific; W. C. Hayes, of the Minneapolis and St. Louis; A. W. Pericy, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Com-pany; Thomas Hollinrake, of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; Thomas Humphreys, of the Hocking Valley; A. W. Logan, of the Erie; T. B. Bellows. of the Memphis, New-Orleans and Texas; Edward Northwestern. In addition to these, the firement we're represented by J. E. Dixen, of Baraboo. Mo. The Burlington Company was presented by First Vice-President Peasley, Second Vice-President Stone, General Manager Ripley, General Manager Holdredge (Burlington and Missouri River), and several subord-

They were in session from 3 o'clock until twenty min utes past 5, when they encountered an obstacle in the raising of a point which the Burlington people had overlooked and were not prepared to meet without was then decided to adjourn until 10:30 a. m. to-mor was then decided to adjourn until 10:30 a. m. to-morrow. The faces of the committee and the Burlington officers were wreathed with smiles when they parted for the night. "The Times" will say:

"It is understood that by the terms of the agreement the old 'Q' engineers will be placed again upon a square footing, instead of being blacklisted by nearly all the rallroads in the scantry. The Burlington itself will set the example by giving the strikers employment in preference to others whenever vacancies occur, and by burying completely out of sight the hatchet which was dug up ten months ago."

A CABIN BOY'S STORY OF HARDSHIP.

HE SAYS THAT HE WAS BRUTALLY TREATED BY HIS CAPTAIN-HE HAS BEEN ILL

A bright-looking boy who is lying ill with typhoid fever in Bellevue Hospital has a story of painful experience during the last year. He was brought to the hospital nearly three weeks ago in the sick wagon from the lower part of the city. He was in a high stage of fever, and his delicate health and bright face attracted the notice of Dr. J. J. Martinez, in whose ward the boy was placed. With careful nursing the patient was brought through the worst stages of th

The name of the boy is Ernst Heidel. He is sixteen years old and was born in Rostock, Germany. Four years ago, he says, his father died, and until last spring he and his mother lived with an uncle. The uncle decided to send him to sea, and his mother agreeing, it was arranged with Captain Julius Freese, of the bark Fritz Von du Lanken, that Ernst should go with them. Captain Freese was visiting the uncle at Rostock at the time, but his vessel lay in the Thames near London. The boy was taken with him.

From the start, the boy says, Captain Freese was rough and brutal and began to abuse him, feeding him rough and brutal and began to abuse him, feeding him on bad food until he was tempted to jump overboard. He was whipped continually with the rope's end until his flesh was raw. When at last in December they reache! New-York on their return from the African Coast, he ran away with the hope of finding a relative who lived in the city, and he was taken ill and taken to the hospital.

Dr. Martinez says that the boy tells his story with apparent truth, and he believes it is not exaggerated. Ernst will be kept at the hospital for several weeks more until he is entirely recovered from his sickness.

A PROBABLE MURDER IN AMBOY, N. J. New-Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 3 (Special) .-- The witnesses and the principal in what is likely to prove another Amboy murder trial were lodged in the county jail here this morning. At midnight on Tues-day Matthew Shannon, his wife and sister, and a friend named Timothy Collins were returning from a neighbor's, where they had been spending New Year's night. In High-st, they met three Danes, Carl Jensen, weee walking ahead, but say that they only bade the women good evening. Both parties had been drinking, however, and Shannon, assuming that his wife had been insulted, rushed upon the Danes. Blows were exchanged, and then Shannon drew a jack-knife, which he plunged into Kneudsen's abdomen, amile, which he plunged into Kneudsen's abdomen, inflicting a wound that will probably prove fatal. Kneudsen was carried into the liquor store, and the police and a physician were sent for. The former captured Collins, and afterward Shannon and the two Danes. Kneudsen was taken to-day to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark.

County, was chosen Chief Clerk. In the Senate, W. J. Johnston (Dem.), of Montgomery, was elected President pro tem, and H. L. Grey, of Columbus, Scoretary. The message of the retiring Governor Moorehouse was sent in. It was a long document and treats State matters only. It says that in ne period of the State's history has prosperity taken a wider range or been more lavish in her gifts. It recommends the appointment of a bank examiner, suggests that the labor bureau be authorized by law to arbitrate all labor troubles, regards the influence of dramshops as demoralizing and says that the present law. If properly enforced, is sufficient for the State's welfare, and recommends that the Australian system of voting be adopted.

York, the attorney for the Boss Brewers' Association, and Detective Von Gerichten, in which it was said

Union delegates in particular, are surprised over the alleged exposure of bribery, conspiracy and selfishness on the part of trusted leaders in the Labor move-ment. At the meeting of the Central Labor Union on sunday a lively time is expected, and explanations will be in order. Each side declares that it was only acting as a decoy to obtain evidence against the other.

statement of a daughter of Schoop by a former mar-riage, in which she declared that her stepmother had frequently urged her father to kill Schilling, so that they could get possession of Schilling's money. Schoop, the murderer, denies that his wife was im-plicated in the murder of Schilling.

dynamite was exploded on the tracks of the Philadelnight. Four dwellings were partly wrecked and the town was badly shaken up. The ratis were torn TO CONTEST A CONGRESS HIECTION.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 3 (Special:—Colonel John Clayton this afternoon formally announced his intention to contest the seat of C. R. Breckinridge in the

PRICE THREE CENTS.

DO WILL

List Congress. The latter claims the election by a majority of 840, and holds the certificate. Clayton alleges that gross frauds were perpetrated, and that he himself was legally elected Representative from the Hd Arkansas Congressional District. RIGHTS IN BEHRING SEA. MR. BAYARD'S RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.

NEGOTIATING A TREATY ON THE EVE OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM OFFICE-MR. HOAR'S THE PARTIES TO THE CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO CALL FOR INFORMATION ADOPTED

BY THE SENATE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 3.-The Senate, at the instance of Mr. Hear, has adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all correspondence which may have taken place with the Government of Great Britain in regard to the right of fishing, taking seal or navigating in Behring Sea or in any waters adjacent thereto.

Also, the circumstances in regard to the scirare or re-lease of any British vessels in or near said waters by the United States.

Also, all regulations, rules or directions which may have been premulgated by the Government of the United States or any department thereof in relation to fishing or taking

scal in said sea or waters.

Also, to inform the Senate whether any rules or regulations concerning such fishing or taking seal are enforced against citizens or vessels of the United States which are not enforced against the citizens or vessels of other coun-

In the President's last annual message occurs a paragraph which does not seem to have received the general attention which it deserves. It is as My endeavors to establish by international co-operation

measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring Sea have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional projet with the maritime power for the approval of the Schate.

This is the first public statement the Administration has seen fit to make as to its position on the Behring Sea question, and even this declaration leaves much to be inferred. Mr. Bayard has a weakness for dabbling in treaties and conventions but fortunately for the country few of his projects have ripened into actual success. And now, within three months of the close of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, and with a Republican Senate holding the reins, he proposes an arrangement with foreign powers for the protection of fur seal interests in Behring Sea. But with what powers he is going to deal he does not state, nor the questions which he intends to have included in the convention.

Prior to the accession of Mr. Cleveland to power the Government of the United States had not in a single instance wavered in its claim of absolute sovereignty over the whole of the domain, both land and water, acquired from Russia, as set forth in the treaty of cession. Not only was the claim made, but it was generally respected by citizens of foreign nations, and lest there should be any violations of our rights in these waters, one and sometimes two revenue cutters were annually sent there as a police patrol, and all persons found violating the law, whether foreigners or America citizens were punished to the full extent of the law. In the early part of this Administration the same courageous policy was followed. Mr. Manning, as Secretary of the Treasury, gave public notice of the intention of the Government to protect its rights there at all hazards, and under protect its rights there at all hazards, and under this policy many seizures of both foreign and American vessels found engaged in piratical scal-ing were made, and they were condemned through proper proceedings in the courts. But on the lirst remonstrance of England, Mr. Bayard weakened, and began to talk of negotiation the President ordered a release of the British ves-sels, while the full penalties of the law were enforced against the American vessels and their cargoes.

cargoes.

Under the encouragement given by this action, and by statements published in the Canadian press that British scalers were not to be interfered with, Behring Sea became alive with British cruisers, while but few American vessels dared venture into those waters. Last season some 30,000 scalskins were captured in the

fered with, Behring Sea became alive with British cruisers, while but few American vessels
dared venture into those waters. Last season
some 30,000 scalskins were captured in the
water by firearms, which according to the best information, involved a slaughtering of over 200,000
scals, as only about one in seven of those killed
are recovered. In addition to this, many of the
seals killed were females, and the killing of such
scals anvolved a loss of their unborn purs, thus
increasing largely the loss of seals on which no
at the seals killed were females, and the killing of such
scals anvolved a loss of their unborn purs, thus
increasing largely the loss of seals on which no
at the seals had been to seals and a destruction of the most important interests of the Government in the Territory.

It was therefore no wonder that Congress took
alarm and ordered an inquiry into what the rights
of the Government were in those waters, and
what steps had been taken to enforce and protect
those rights. In June, 1888, the Committee on
Merchant Marine and Fisheries was instructed to
investigate fully the whole fur seal business in
Alaska, including, among other things, "the nature and extent of the rights and interests of the
eries in Behring Sea, in Alaska, whether and to
to what extent the same have been violated and
by whom, and what, if any, legislation is necessary for the better protection and preservation
of the same."

The testimony already taken fully substantiates the charges of wanton slaughter of seals.

The action of the committee and of the House
will be of unusual importance, in view of the
fact that the lense with the company having
the having the right to take fur seals is shortly
to expire, and the position of the Government
on the question will largely enter into the value
of the rule and tax to be obtained under a
new lease. Meanwhile, Mr. Bayard keeps up
a pretence of negotiating with foreign powers
to preserve rights which have hitherto been always
claimed as our own. The nere admission of th as freely as they saw fit.

COUSINS AT LAW OVER A SADDLE-HORSE.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 3 (Special).—In the Superior Court in this city, M. C. D. Borden, of New-York, a Park Commissioner and a member of the firm of Bliss. Fabyan & Co., is suing his cousin, Spencer Borden, of this city, treasurer of the Fall River Bleachery, to recover the sum of \$1,000, paid the latter two years and for the famous and the burse Leone, a steed with ago for the famous saddle horse Leone, a steed with a high-school education, trained by Charles L. Railley, ON JANUARY 17.

Albany, Jan. 3 (Special).—The Judges of the Court of ppeals formally applied to Governor Hill to-day for in to transfer seven Judges of the Supreme Court

and Detective Von Gerichten, in which it was said that a delegate to the Central Labor Union could to be the finest saidle horse in the country. Park

Commissioner Eorden purchased the horse in November, 1886, for his son Bertram, and in the following the truth of the story. to be the finest saddle horse in the country. Park Commissioner Borden purchased the horse in November, 1886, for his son Bertram, and in the following January shipped him back to Fall River; but Suencer Borden refused to take him back, and for six months the horse ate hay in a Every stable, at somebody's expense—whose has not yet been determined.

Matthew Borden alleges that the horse was not sound, and introduced the evidence of Alexander Liantard, president of the Veterinary College of New-York; John Ferguson, a New-York livery stable keeper, and Frofessor Syegaard, ridingmaster at Professor Durland's riding cademy in New York City, all of whom testified that the horse was weak in the kness. Evidence for the defence will be introduced to-morrow.

> New-Brunswick, N. J. Jan. 3 (Special).—Colonel A. Gordon, United States Marshal for New-Jersey and the Editor and proprietor of "The Daily and Weekly Times" of this city, was struck with paralysis this evening and though he has railled it is feared that he cannot recover.

> Atlanta, Jan. 3 (Special).—The melon-growers of Georgia will meet in Albany on January 15, for the purpose of forming a combination to handle next season's watermelon crop. The growers allege that the commission men combined against them last year.

HANGED FOR KILLING HIS FATHER